

# BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG, AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

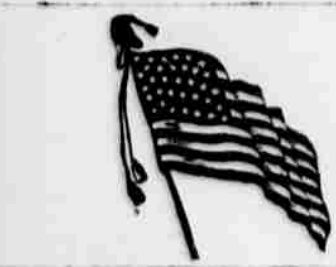
VOLUME II.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

NUMBER 2.

## The Knoxville Whig.

BROWNLOW, HAWES & CO.



Banner of freedom, by freemen unfurled!  
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!  
Shining above the stormy throng,  
A life in the murky clouds of wrong,  
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light,  
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 22, 1865.

### Peace—Can we have Peace?

Much is said, and perhaps more thought, on the subject of peace. When men become involved in a ruinous enterprise, such as the leaders of the present hopeless rebellion have looking them in the face, they act more from the impulse of insanity, and mental disorganization than from reflection and sound reason. Hence we find men who once exercised logic in argument and reason in discussion, demanding from the national authorities the recognition of the Confederate States as an independent government *de jure*. Such recognition could not have been asked, not to say expected, by men who, with sound minds, had carefully weighed the evidence continually being made more clear and forcible, that the Richmond dynasty cannot exert from the United States the humiliating confession that the Union must perish by the hands of the slaveholding aristocracy.

Nor is it within the range of human possibility or the insurgents to achieve anything more with arms than complete subjugation; and this is the result of the irresistible logic of events which are daily transpiring from the Potomac to the outlet of the great father of waters.

And such, no doubt, is the conclusion at which the less daring and more reasoning men of the South have long since arrived.

And, taking this view of the situation, can we present any proposition to the Confederate authorities, as new constituted, on which the people, North and South, may come together in unity as in the past.

It is questionable whether anything short of independence will satisfy Davis, and that class of which is the direct representative. But there is a large, respectable and influential number of men, dispersed throughout the limits of the so-called Southern Confederacy, many of them occupying high positions, who ardently pray for this civil war to close, and the rainbow of peace to again span the American Union. To this party we are to look, if to any, for terms of peace consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation. We should encourage them with at least no opposition, while their more obdurate "brethren," represented by Davis and Lee, are smothered by shot and shell, and left to negotiate with rant, Thomas, Sheridan and Sherman, and such commissioners as they may depute to crush the rebellion. Many of those most disposed to peace appreciate foreign interference as sincerely as do the friends of the Union, and would favor what they call re-construction rather than the triumph of a foreign and designing foe, towards the rights and liberties of the entire American people. And, as it is fair to infer that very many of the Southern people have not lost all respect, not to say devotion, or their republican form of government, would they encourage the idea of uniting the armies of the two belligerents upon the "Monroe Doctrine," and making common cause against our ancient enemies, recent over-bearing, domineering friends of despotism—England and France? These powers only respect us because we are strong and would make formidable enemies, and their only friendship towards the South emanates from a desire to see us weakened as a nation. The South, that portion of laboring under hallucination of the brain, understand the sentiments that actuate these pretended friends of their cause, and have abandoned all hope of any aid from that source which will make them anything more than a dependency.

Then, we, as a great and magnanimous people, should shape our policy so as to win the ear of those disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union, rather than transfer it to a foreign state, with which no American people have no affinity.

As an inducement to the moderate men of the South to return and embrace the old flag, around which their memories still cluster, though its beauty may have grown dim in their eyes, we should not, if it would not be more than precedent could justify, extend to all such full pardon and amnesty, and welcome them back to the altars of a reviving country.

For Americans to make common cause in behalf of America would present to the world such a sublime scene that patriots would weep tears of joy sufficient in quantity to wash from existence the stain of treason developed in this rebellion.

Imagine the great army of the Union reinforced; those now in rebellion having abandoned their wicked purposes and clothed themselves in blue, fired with enthusiasm that now urged them on in a hopeless cause, with that enthusiasm to be heightened by being in contact with true, elevated patriotism; the armies of Grant and Lee united for a common purpose, with our General-in-Chief at their head, strike tents and move forward to participate in the great battle between Republicanism and Despotism! Tell, if he can tell, how supremely grand it could appear.

Such an army was never conceived of before; such valor was never marshalled, and such victories never achieved nor recorded.

Then would the glory of this mighty republic begin to appear—the fundamental idea of our government would be vindicated, and none would be bold as to affirm that man could not govern himself. The tree of liberty planted by Washington and his compeers, now being watered by the blood of patriots, would extend its branches in the train of this army's march, until the empires of the earth could repose in its shade, and the inhabitants of every clime pluck fruit from its boughs.

This idea is grand beyond expression. It is, indeed, almost too great for imagination to fathom. It is a feeling great in its contemplation. Why cannot every American rally to this sublime destiny, and make a common fight under the Stars and Stripes,

which is the emblem of freedom and national progress?

After asserting the "Monroe Doctrine," we would realize what Davis meant when he said, "Behold how good and beautiful for children to dwell together in unity!"

### The Case of John Kincaid.

The following communication relative to the killing of John Kincaid, is from the pen of one of his neighbors, well versed in the facts, and may be relied on in every particular. Mr. Kincaid was a bitter, thorough and unrelenting rebel, and when he made out here in order to recover his cotton, that he had always been a Union man, was not as much to blame as his attorney who prepared the statement for him to swear to. But, without multiplying remarks, suffice it to say, he has not the facts that many others will meet who have persecuted Union men and families, and are now suing them for old debts. Lawyers may, by their learning and ingenuity, procure the acquittal of such men; judges may favor them, but injured, insulted and oppressed Union men will redress their own wrongs—and, for the life of us, we are not able to see that they are in error.

JOHN KINCAID.

Intelligence arrived, a few days since, that this wealthy rebel had been killed near his own house. The particulars of his death are contained in the following extract from a private letter:

"Mr. Kincaid was shot dead two days ago by some discharged soldiers of the First East Tennessee. He had established his loyalty (?) it seems, and went straightaway to law (his strong point or his weakness always) against some poor fellows over on the river who had been in the service and lost all they had by the rebels. He was at town on Thursday and got the execution, which he gave to the Sheriff to go and serve immediately. The Sheriff set off the same evening, found the people, but failed to get the property. They were going to shoot the Sheriff, and said then, that Kincaid would be killed before twenty-four hours. Accordingly, the next evening, two men rode up to Mr. Kincaid's and inquired for him. On hearing that he was over at Mr. Meadows at a tract, they went over, called him out, and shot him twice, one ball passing right through the heart. He fell dead without a word, as the story goes."

"Mr. Kincaid was one of our most bitter persecutors during the war, but always to our faces just as friendly as could be. Even after father's death, he sent soldiers to our house to press our cattle and horses; and when father was within a few days of his death, he sent for him (Mr. K.) repeatedly to come on some business that required some one versed in the law, and he refused to come. Yet, three days after my father died, he came to our house to spend the day, and came in, oh, so cordial, he and old Jim Cooper. I rose and walked out of the room without speaking to either of them. The proofs of his enmity exist—but we have long since determined to let the dead past bury its dead, and to seek no redress for injuries at any human tribunal. In one way or another we can still live, and I should feel contaminated by the touch of any money which was the price of my father's blood. We shall bring no "damages suits" against any one—for their sins they can answer to God, and God cannot compensate for what we have suffered."

"Neither did we exist in his death—the time is past when he could very materially injure us, and his 'policy' now would have led him to a very different course; but were I one of the jurors on the trial of those men who shot him, I should cheerfully give in my voice for acquittal."

"It was Mr. Kincaid, I forgot to say, that told General Zollicoffer that father had sent my brother to Kentucky with money and dispatches to Mr. Maynard, and that he had couriers all the time. And it was he who sent a detachment of Colonel Baines' regiment and had father taken prisoner to Fincastle, where, for the fourth or fifth time, he was compelled to take a long, nauseous oath of three foolscap pages to testify Mosses, Kincaid and Cooper. To father, Captain ———, explained all about it to father, going up; but that coming from his friends (?)—at least those whom he had always regarded as such—was the unkindest of all to father. Why the enmity of those Valley people should have centered as upon father was always and still remains a mystery to me. That it killed him finally, there is no shadow of doubt in my mind."

The remark about "establishing his loyalty" refers to proceedings at the recent term of the Federal Court.

On the first of July, 1864, the United States District Attorney filed in the District Court at Knoxville, an information against two bales of cotton, seized by William Homer, Treasury Agent, about the 10th of December, 1863, and claimed by John Kincaid, alleging that "said Kincaid had been for a long space of time before said seizure, and then was giving aid and comfort to those engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the said United States. Claimant states that, for about a period of two whole years, the people of East Tennessee were left without protection by the government of the United States, and were under the jurisdiction and control of the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, who held military possession of the country, and were in the habit of arresting citizens, and taking their property at pleasure, and that, in common with other Union men of East Tennessee, he occasionally fed rebel soldiers, and sold, for the use of the rebel army, bacon, oats, corn and horses. This was done, however, under the general duress which prevailed in the country, and from an apprehension that, if he did not sell his property, it would be taken by force, and that if he did not feed such soldiers as called upon him, he would be badly treated by them, and claimant denies that he has done any of the things charged as giving 'aid and comfort' to the enemy. Claimant states that he is and always has been a Union man, and voted against secession in the Tennessee election of 1861."

The Court order the cotton to be surrendered to Mr. Kincaid.

Since 1862, the French Government has expended \$45,000,000 upon public improvements in Paris.

### Letter from N. G. Taylor.

Our East Tennessee readers will be interested in the perusal of the following letter from Colonel Taylor:

LONGMEADOW, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865.

Rev. W. G. Brownlow:

DEAR DOCTOR—I have long had it in mind to write you, but hitherto, for no particular reason, have failed. Having now a leisure hour, I will devote it to you.

I rejoice to see that there is, at length, a prospect for the restoration of civil government in our State; and I sincerely hope that the efforts now making to that end, by the loyal people of Tennessee, may prove entirely successful. I have not been able, anywhere, to find a detailed account of the proceedings of the Nashville Convention of last month—

which I much regret—but with the action of that patriotic body, so far as I have seen, I am greatly pleased. As a citizen of Tennessee, I heartily endorse the action, so unanimously made, for Governor, and would love to see it unanimously ratified by the people.

The amendment to the Constitution of the State, recommended by the Convention, upon the subject of slavery, meets my entire approbation, and I pray God, our people may cheerfully adopt it.

Four years ago, I believed that slavery ought to be preserved, and sold nearly every man in Tennessee. With you and all other loyal men of the South, I tried honestly and earnestly to save it, by the only method by which it could have been saved—and that was by maintaining the Constitution and the Union. I then saw in peace preserved the perpetuity of slavery, and now I think I perceive in the preservation of slavery the perpetuation of war.

Truer than as peace is preferable to civil war, is the destruction of slavery desirable. Before this rebellion slavery and civil war were not synonymous, but now they are—had men have made them so.

Slavery is the lever with which treason endeavored to overturn our Government. Slavery is the wedge with which traitors designed to divide our nation. Let the people break the lever into atoms, and annihilate the wedge forever. This institution was claimed to be the great source of wealth and prosperity to the great States of the South; but the fact is now read of all men, that it has been made the occasion of the destruction of more wealth than perhaps the entire real and personal property of the South was worth, negroes included, not to mention the untold sufferings with which it has cursed the nation, and the rivers of precious fraternal blood with which it has watered a thousand battle-fields.

We have tried development of the resources of the South sufficiently under the slavery system, and now we have a fair opportunity to try it upon the free labor plan. A comparison of the growth of Tennessee, for fifty years, with that of the great young States of the Northwest for twenty-five years, will afford a striking illustration of the results of the two systems. The advance of Tennessee compared to theirs has been one to three or four. We have many natural advantages over these States, yet they have left us far behind in the grand march of mental and physical development, and in the great race for political power. The incubus of slavery has always held, in its heavy grasp, the energies of our population, and the very idea of its existence in our State has been an efficient in repelling from our borders the intelligent enterprise, industry and capital of non-slaveholding States; as if it had been a flaming sword in every gate of entrance. With civil government, peace, and the Union restored, and slavery voluntarily abolished in our State, a day dawns upon Tennessee, in my opinion, brighter and more grandly and gloriously auspicious than she has ever yet looked upon, or scarcely imagined. True \$100,000,000 of capital, now invested in negroes, is annihilated at once and forever; and if there were nothing to compensate that loss, it would seem to be a serious injury to the pecuniary interests of our people. But who shall estimate the enhanced value of all other interests in the State, within ten years after the become, constitutionally, a free State. Instead of a loss, the \$100,000,000 now in slaves—scarcely sunk with the abrogation of the system—will prove the most remunerative investment of capital her people have ever made. Our general climate, our generous soil, our unbounded unexplored, unfathomed mines of silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, and iron, our untapped oceans of oil, our unrivalled quarries of marble, our unlimited water power, our picturesque and variegated scenery—these countless attractions will draw from the teeming North and East intelligent enterprise, skilled labor, and abundant capital. Those elements of a new life will quickly penetrate every section of the State, and at once, as by electricity, revivify every atom of our organism, political, social, industrial, physical and intellectual, and Tennessee, purged and purified by the fiery ordeal of war, will emerge from the baptism of blood redeemed and disenthralled, regenerated and free, will resume her place in the sisterhood of North American United States, and fulfill, in every growing grandeur, the sublime destiny that awaits her in the future. I may be over sanguine in my hopes, and extravagant in my calculations, but I will venture the opinion that the enhanced value of the lands of our State, within ten years after the close of this war, will alone more than double the value of the slaves within her borders at the beginning of the war.

Who can estimate the undeveloped wealth of East Tennessee alone in copper, iron and coal, not to mention silver, lead, zinc, and other minerals known to exist in her bosom, and leaving out of view her marble, so elegant and exhaustless? Who can count the value of her wonderful water power, still waiting its energies in fruitless appeals to man to appropriate its unavailing powers to the purposes of civilization? But of what avail to Tennessee or the world these little-valued treasures been? None, comparatively none. But how will it be when with safe guards at our doors, who have hitherto motioned strangers away from us, are withdrawn? Our mines, already known, will be rifled of their treasures, and our dismembered hills will cast millions of unadversed riches into the lap of commerce. Our mountains of iron and our mountains of coal will be brought together, bridged over and bridge, and in a thousand fiery-furnaces bled embrace each other, and mingling melt into the use of the world. The manufacturer will turn our thousand waterfalls to profitable account, and Lowell and Lawrence will be found in East Tennessee, warbling the music of the spindle and the loom to the echoes of our hills.

East Tennessee, before the war, had a population of about 300,000, a territorial area of about 12,000 square miles. She could sustain, prosperously, 5,000,000 of inhabitants. How long, when in a free State, until she is filled to her utmost capacity? Not many years. My opinion is that, within ten years

after peace—slavery being renounced—she will count more than three-fourths of a million of people. Who can calculate the advance she will then have made in wealth and prosperity. I will not talk of the right or wrong of the question of slavery; it is a necessary man. One thing we know, whether it is right, morally, to hold slaves or not, it is certainly not criminal to do without or not to have them.

So if it be or not, a sin to own it, it is certainly no sin to liberate them. Now legally I have about twenty, but practically I consider them all free, and if I were at home I would cheerfully vote their free. But aside from all other considerations, the fact that slavery is the strength of the rebellion, would be sufficient to settle my mind as to the necessity of eradicating it. I am for sacrificing EVERYTHING that endangers the integrity and perpetuity of my Government and my country. But slavery has lifted its impious hand to smite the Government, therefore, down with slavery, and the sooner the better—to-morrow if possible. Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors have destroyed it in fact—let us recognize the fact, and abolish it in form, and not wait for the constitutional amendment by the States to accomplish it.

I have just returned from a visit to Boston, which I visited seeking contributions for the destitute of East Tennessee. I have assurance of assistance, shall return soon to canvass New England, by invitation of the "New England Refugee Aid Society," of which Mr. Everett was President at his death. The heart of the nation mourns over the grave of this great good man, and I know East Tennessee mingles her tears with the good of every section over the grave of her benefactor.

When I first visited New England last winter, in behalf of my people, Mr. Everett was one of the first to welcome and encourage me. He honored me when I spoke in Faneuil Hall, by introducing me to the assembled thousands there, and endorsed my mission in "thoughts that breathed, and words that burned." He became the treasurer of our fund, and through his hands more than \$100,000 went into the treasury of the East Tennessee Relief Association at Knoxville. He lived for his country and humanity, and his grandest eulogy is a nation's tears. Monuments of bronze and marble will be reared to his memory; but more beautiful than marble, more durable than brass, is the monument of grateful affection enshrined in the hearts of the suffering and unfortunate of East Tennessee.

I doubt if this age has produced, in any one person, a combination of so many and so rare excellencies as is found centering in his person and character. He was, at once, a profound and critical scholar, an accomplished statesman, an unrivaled orator, a distinguished diplomat, a refined and elegant man of the world, and a Christian minister, of spotless repute. His intellect was an ever bubbling fountain of beauty and light—his heart seemed, pure as an angel, and gentle as a woman's; and his heart and hand were ever open to suffering humanity's softest sigh. He was an honor to his race and his country—the glory of New England, the pride of Massachusetts, the proudest boast of Boston. He was a model American Christian gentleman.

I have given myself wholly to the suffering and destitute of East Tennessee, since I came North; and if my faithful and continuous efforts shall aid in securing them from the horrors of destitution and famine, I will have accomplished the great wish of my heart, when I left home, as you are aware—While heaven is given me, and they are suffering, I shall continue to labor for them.

I am taking subscriptions for my proposed history of East Tennessee, which I intend to write this summer, if I succeed in obtaining the necessary materials. I have written to Col. John B. Brownlow, Rev. Gillenwaters, T. Logan, and many others, requesting them to help me obtain the materials. Will you be kind enough to remind them of it, as also the public of East Tennessee generally.

I shall visit Washington this week, partly on account of our railroad. I hope we shall yet save it, though I fear much.

I hope you will have no opposition for Governor, and that the Government will take such measures through the State as will protect the people at the polls, and encourage them all to vote who are loyal.

Pardon me for writing you so long a letter—it is hard to get started, and as hard to stop. If my opinion is worth anything to the cause, use my letter, or any part of it, as you may think proper. I would like to hear from you if you have leisure. Send the paper regularly. My respects to your family, and believe me, very truly your friend.

N. G. TAYLOR.

P. S.—My present Post Office is Longmeadow, New Jersey.

For the Knoxville Whig.

P. M. SENTER.

Dr. W. G. Brownlow: DEAR SIR—I saw an article in your paper of February 1st, in answer to an article I wrote for your paper, over the signature of the gentleman whose name heads this article. I charged him with having a hand in sending a band of thieves to rob upon my father's house. He (Senter) denounced it as "false and without foundation." I wrote my article upon the information of several good, responsible Union men—men who have been Union all the time since the war commenced—men who have never volunteered in the rebel army, nor never tried to make a rebel company—men who have lain in Southern prisons for being Union men, while General Senter was at home making rebel speeches and drilling men for the rebel army. I repeat the charge—he did have a hand in sending the rebels on our house.

General Senter is a rebel and has been all the time; made rebel speeches, and at one time in the history of this rebellion, he commenced making a rebel company—got about forty men; he then met his men at Bean's Station to organize, but all broke up in a drunken rout. And this is not all. He is one of the many rebels that rejoiced over Brownlow's imprisonment and hoped for him to be hung. I saw this man Senter drilling a squad of men once. After he had drilled them some time, he then threw them into line and called out, "These groans for the traitor Johnson and his d—d followers." This is the man now to profess loyalty, and who proposes to contradict and give the lie to a Federal soldier. Now I suppose Senter and several other men of my town have gone to Knoxville for safety—where they would fare best to stay inside the fortifications. I take nothing back.

J. Y. R. HARRISON,

Co. B, 8th Tennessee Cavalry.

### Jefferson Davis' Speech at the African Church, Richmond.

We published, a few days since, a report of Jeff. Davis' speech in Richmond, after the failure of the peace negotiations. But we find a more complete report of this speech in another paper, the Richmond *Freemason*, and quote it in full.

President Davis appeared on the speaker's stand, and addressed the people for about half an hour. He said he would have been pleased if the meeting had been called to commemorate a victory. But it was not only pleasant; he felt proud and exultant to see his countrymen looking upon whatever disasters there had been in the face, and plucking from adversity new courage and resolution; and it was at this spectacle that his heart beat high with hope. He was well that there should commence here in Virginia that reactionary movement of the people in preparation for a new proclamation to meet the demands of the hour. All must now be laid on the altar of country. If such a feeling should now take possession of the hearts of the people, if they should give a hearty and unanimous answer to the demands of the present emergency upon them, then they could say we stood now upon the verge of success which would teach the rebel enemy who had treated our propositions with such contumacy, that in that conference in which he had so plumed himself with arrogance, he was, indeed, talking to his masters. (Tremendous cheers.) He said he had never hoped anything from propositions of peace made to the enemy, unless accompanied with "victories of our arms"; that the true hope of the Confederacy was in the hands of the brave soldiers to contest her claims in the military field; but he would have been more or less than man not to have yielded to a natural desire to testify, on every proper occasion, his anxiety, yearning anxiety for peace. He had received a notice from Mr. Lincoln opening the way to an unofficial conference on the subject. He did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation which was implied. In the note which passed between Mr. Lincoln and himself in the matter there was one marked difference. He (President Davis) spoke always of two countries—Mr. Lincoln spoke of a common country. He could have no common country with the Yankees. His life was bound up with the Confederacy; and if any man supposed that under any circumstances he could be an agent of the reconstruction of the United States, he would live or die. With the Confederacy he would live or die. God, he represented a people too proud to cut the neck, or bow the neck to mortal man. (Great cheering.) Although he anticipated that nothing in the way of peace would come out of recent conferences with the enemy, yet he was not prepared for such extravagance of insolence as they had shown.

He stated that some look even on those conditions which were the first occasion of their separation from the Union; but they were to come back as a conquered people, submitting to all the recent legislation of the Washington Government, including the abolition clause in the Constitution recently enacted in Congress, and pushed with the greatest haste through that body before the commissioners could arrive at Fort Monroe. And but a few days before the one of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet had sat at the foot of Beecher in Baltimore, glowing over the picture drawn by that Yankee artist of words of a long procession of the public men of the Confederacy, moving to the gallows to expiate the crime of "rebellion." Perhaps Lincoln's heart softened at the length of the procession when he suggested that, in case of our submission, he might be compelled to "laugh" and it might soon be occasion to show that mercy. Words of cheer and encouragement had recently come from the armies of the Confederacy. If only half the absentees were back in General Lee's army, he was sure that Grant would be taught a lesson such as he had never received even in his eventful route from the Rapidan to the James. Beauregard, held another army in Sherman's path, and it might soon be shown that Sherman's march through Georgia was his last. (Cheers.) If there had been mistakes in the past, let us accept them as lessons of wisdom for the future. (Cheers.) Let us improve the errors of the past; let us unite our hands and our hearts, look our shields together, and we may well believe that before the next summer solstice fall upon us, it will be our occasion which will be asking us for confessions and occasions in which to make known our demands. (Great cheering.)

### Important General Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th.—The following general order has been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 21.

I. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky, under command of Major General Palmer.

II. The Department of the Cumberland will include the States of Tennessee, and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, as may be held by troops under command of General Thomas.

III. All troops in the departments of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Major General Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major General Thomas, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi river, which will be subject to Major General Canby's orders in all movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all movements they will be under the direct orders of their departments, and whenever his time will permit, General Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.

IV. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by our troops, and the Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. The other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the commanding General of this Military District.

By order of the Secretary of War. [Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

### ATTACHMENT.

J. H. Dunnington vs. John and C. B. Baker. IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT, sworn to in this case, that the said John and C. B. Baker have removed or caused themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, the said having been located on their real estate. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring said defendants to appear before me at the County Court at Knoxville on the first Saturday of April, 1865, and make defense to plaintiff's suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing and judgment final as to them.

JONATHAN LARRANCE, J. P.

William Rodgers vs. W. P. C. Rodgers. IT APPEARING FROM THE AFFIDAVIT, sworn to in this case, that the said W. P. C. Rodgers has removed or caused himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, the said having been located on his real estate. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring said defendant to appear before me at the County Court at Knoxville on the first Saturday of April, 1865, and make defense to plaintiff's suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing and judgment final as to him.

JONATHAN LARRANCE, J. P.

### ATTACHMENT.

William Rodgers vs. Daniel Taylor. THE PLAINTIFF, on AFFIDAVIT, sworn to in this case, that the said Daniel Taylor has removed himself out of the State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, the said having been located on his real estate. It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, requiring said defendant to appear before me at the County Court at Knoxville on the first Saturday of April, 1865, and make defense to plaintiff's suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing and judgment final as to him.

JONATHAN LARRANCE, J. P.

### ATTACHMENT.

W. R. SEVIER, M. D., Office, West side of Broadway, 2d door below 3d st. j23-4 Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE PROTESTANT MARSHAL GEN'L. OF E. TENN., Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1865.

General Orders No. 1.

I. Whereas, It is reported to this office that many of the citizens in this District have fraudulently and treacherously taken the Annuller Oath for other purposes than that of restoring peace and establishing the national authority; Therefore, It is hereby ordered, in compliance with paragraph 2, General Order No. 22, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, that all officers in the military service in this District, wherever they shall find any citizen claiming the protection of said Annuller Oath who now by word or deed is giving aid, comfort, or assistance to the rebellion, or that he has taken said oath for the purpose of preserving his property, or merely submitting to the authority of the Government for the purpose of obtaining that of "restoring peace and establishing the national authority," they shall immediately deprive said citizen of his certificate, and shall report the same to this office, with a statement of the circumstances of the case. If, hereafter, no person will be allowed to take the Annuller Oath, at this office, unless it shall clearly appear that their sympathies and influence are actively enlisted in the restoration of the authority of the National Government. It is further ordered, that any person who shall violate this order, shall be liable to arrest, and shall be liable to the same penalties as those who are liable to restore peace and establish the national authority.

By command of Brigadier General TILLSON. L. S. TROWBRIDGE, Lt. Col. 10th Mich. Cav. and P. M. Gen. Dist. of E. Tenn.

OFFICE PROTESTANT MARSHAL GEN'L. OF E. TENN., Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1865.

General Orders No. 2.

The attention of all concerned is hereby called to the hardship and injustice which arise from the readmission of persons without charges.

Hereafter all officers or other persons making arrests or forwarding prisoners to this office, for trial with this statement in writing, signed by some reliable person, setting forth the facts upon which the arrest is based, and also giving the names of one or more witnesses by whom such facts are to be proven.

By order of Brigadier General TILLSON. L. S. TROWBRIDGE, Lt. Col. 10th Mich. Cav. and P. M. Gen. Dist. of E. Tenn.

OFFICE PROTESTANT MARSHAL GEN'L. OF E. TENN., Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 3.

In consequence of the many abuses arising from the indiscriminate administering of the Annuller Oath, and the danger of imposition by wicked and designing men, who desire to take said oath for other purposes than that of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

It is hereby ordered, that hereafter no application to take said oath will be granted unless accompanied by a statement in writing, signed by at least three loyal citizens of the community, setting forth the facts upon which the applicant resides, and setting forth that such applicant is a man of truth and veracity, and that he, truly respecting his past course, desires to take the oath for the sole purpose of restoring peace and establishing the National authority.

While every precaution will be taken to prevent the administering of said oath to persons not properly entitled to its benefits, every encouragement and assistance will be afforded to those who, really sorrowful for the past, wish to show, by their future conduct, that they desire the triumph of the National Government, and the overthrow of the rebellion.

By command of Brigadier General TILLSON. L. S. TROWBRIDGE, Lt. Col. 10th Mich. Cav. and P. M. Gen. E. Tenn.

OFFICE PROTESTANT MARSHAL GEN'L. OF E. TENN., Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 4.

The attention of all concerned is hereby called to the orders heretofore issued in regard to abandoned rebel property.

All persons having in their possession any species of abandoned property, are hereby ordered to expose the same, and turn it over to the proper authorities, that a just account of the same may be made to the United States Government. Any person found violating this order by withholding such property, or in any way interfering with the collection thereof, will be visited with prompt and proper punishment.

By command of Brigadier General TILLSON. L. S. TROWBRIDGE, Lt. Col. 10th Mich. Cav. and P. M. Gen. E. Tenn.

CHANCERY COURT—MARYVILLE.

IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF the bill that the defendant, E. M. Laster, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconding that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and that he is indebted to complainant: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Maryville on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of May next, to answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

By W. C. PICKENS, C. C. M. By F. M. HOOD, D. C. M.

Bookford Manufacturing Company vs. David Caldwell. IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF the bill that the defendant, David Caldwell, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconding that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and that he is indebted to complainant: It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in Brownlow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Maryville on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of May next, to answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte.

By W. C